

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of: **INDECH, ROBERT**

Group Art Unit:

Filed:

Serial No.:

For: **APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR FACILITATING NUCLEAR FUSION**

Mail Stop - Application
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

PETITION TO MAKE SPECIAL UNDER 37 C.F.R. 1.102(C)

Dear Sir:

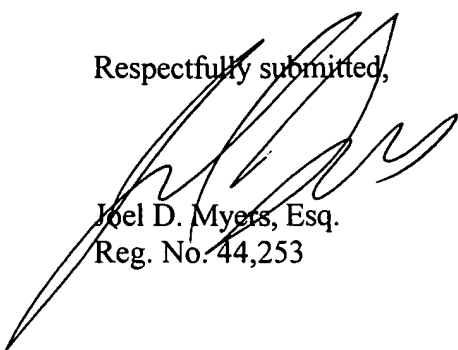
This is a Petition to Make Special the above-identified patent application. The basis for this petition is that the present invention materially contributes to the discovery and/or development of energy sources. In accordance with MPEP 708.02 VI(A), a statement under 37 C.F.R. 1.102 by the Applicant explaining how the invention materially contributes to the discovery and/or development of energy sources is attached hereto.

In view of the above, Applicant respectfully requests that this Petition to Make Special be granted and the examination of the application be advanced.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: _____

12-12-03


Joel D. Myers, Esq.
Reg. No. 44,253

Myers & Kaplan
Intellectual Property Law, L.L.C.
1899 Powers Ferry Road, S.E.
Suite 310
Atlanta, GA 30339
Phone: 770-541-7444
Facsimile: 770-541-7448
Attorneys for Applicant

STATEMENT FOR PETITION TO MAKE SPECIAL UNDER 37 C.F.R. 1.102(c)

Applicant's Invention Materially Contributes to the

Discovery and/or Development of Energy Sources:

The present invention provides an apparatus and method for facilitating nuclear fusion, wherein micro-scale, controlled hydrogen nuclear fusion is promoted on and over a geometrically-enhanced reacting surface comprising a plurality of cone-shaped structures (or other sharply-pointed structures, or protrusions comprising apexes) extending therefrom, and wherein the "multi-cone" reacting surface is manufactured from a suitable material having a particular affinity for deuterium ions to preload themselves thereon and between the lattice interstices thereof. The present invention contemplates that fusion between deuterium nuclei may be promoted on the reactive multi-cone surface not with the conventional application or introduction of extreme temperatures and pressures thereover, but instead through the effective cancellation or electron shielding of the positively-charged repulsive forces between two deuterium nuclei located near the tips of each cone structure (i.e., preloaded within the lattice interstices thereof). As such, an electron source supplies a sufficient quantity of free electrons to effectively shield the positively charged reacting deuterium nuclei, and thus permits fusion between same.

However, to produce and concentrate a net charge density sufficient to provide the requisite shielding to overcome the repulsive forces and permit nuclear fusion of the two nuclei at preferably room temperature, a potential is applied over the deuterium-preloaded reacting surface, wherein elementary electrostatics dictates the accumulation or concentration of free

electrons proximal to the tip of each cone structure extending from the reacting surface. That is, the cone tips, in the presence of an applied potential, function as active lattice site electron concentrators that provide the requisite net charge density sufficient to shield the positively-charged repulsive forces of two deuterium nuclei positioned at the tip of a selected cone, thereby permitting the fusion between same.

As such, within the presence of an applied potential and free electrons, a plurality of such deuterium-preloaded cone-shaped structures advantageously facilitates multiple room temperature fusion reactions, thus providing the requisite reaction "ignition" for a self-sustaining fusion reaction process.

It is further contemplated that the heat energy released from such multiple fusion reactions (i.e., chain-reactions) may be captured via an ultra-thin membrane on a heat exchanger, wherein the heat energy would be siphoned-off as heat energy and converted to conventional electrical energy sources.

As such, the present invention materially contributes to the discovery and/or development of nuclear fusion as an energy source.

Respectfully submitted,


Robert Indech, Applicant

Date: 12/12/2003